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(54) METHOD FOR MANUFACTURING ELECTRONIC PARTS (57)Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To realize a semiconductor substrate retaining method which can be used for a high-temperature heat treatment process of about ≥350° C.

SOLUTION: In a method for manufacturing electronic parts, electronic parts are manufactured in such a way that, after a circuit having wiring and a function is formed on one surface (A) of a semiconductor substrate (SE) having a thickness of >0.2 mm. a semiconductor circuit board (PSE) is obtained by retaining (AS) the surface (A) on a retaining substrate (BP) by bonding the surface (A) to the substrate (BP), reducing the thickness of the substrate SE to <0.2 mm by polishing the exposed surface (B) opposite to the surface (A) by a physical, chemical, or composite method, and then, forming a circuit having wiring and a function on the surface (B). Then the circuit board (PSE) is peeled (PS) from the retaining substrate (BP). In this case, the steps from the step of polishing the surface (B) to the step of forming the circuit on the surface (B) include a hightemperature heat-treating step of $\geq 350^{\circ}$ C. In addition, a heatresistant thermoplastic resin (HR) is used for bonding and retaining (AS) the surface (A) to and on the retaining substrate (BP). Therefore, this method can be applied to a semiconductor circuit manufacturing process containing a high-temperature heat-treating step of $\geq 350^{\circ}$ C in the steps from a step of polishing the rear surface (exposed surface) of a substrate to a step of forming circuit on the rear surface.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention] [0001]

[Industrial Application] This invention forms an electronic circuitry in both sides of a semi-conductor substrate, and relates to the manufacturing method of the electronic parts which attain the function of the purpose in the electronic circuitry of these both sides. It is polish thru/or the circuit formation process of an exposure by using a heat-resistant thermoplasticity adhesive film for adhesion maintenance of the semi-conductor substrate which formed the electronic circuitry in one side in detail. Application to that in which a high-temperature-processing process 350 degrees C or more is included is enabled.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] In recent years, thin shape—ization is progressing increasingly so that the needs of a thin shape and lightweight—izing may be required and electronic equipment may be represented with a cellular phone and an IC card. As a thin printed wired board, what uses all aromatic polyamide papers as a base material, and the thing which used the polyimide film have been increasing. moreover, a ceramic substrate — 0.2mm Below thickness, 0.1mm, 0.05 mm, and 0.03 mm etc. — there is a demand. However, the ceramics usually has the problem of being very easy to be divided, when it is hard, and it does not deform and is made thin except for the thin glass plate in which bending is possible. For this reason, 0.2mm In thickness, 50mmx50mm was the greatest work—piece size of the ceramic substrate of a film method.

[0003] Similarly, thin shape-ization of the electronic parts itself is also progressing. This is also depended on the request of a miniaturization and high-performance-izing. From the field of

improvement in productivity, work-piece size a silicon wafer Development for a 12 inches size rise is briskly performed from 8 inches. However, the handling made thin cannot be performed. Moreover, it is necessary to form the approach of forming in double-sided coincidence the electronic circuitry where a current production process contains a metal one side every from there being nothing. Therefore, if the coefficient-of-thermal-expansion difference of metals to be used, such as copper and aluminum, and a semi-conductor substrate is large, makes it thin beforehand with 10–15x10–6K-1 and uses, curvature will arise, and it will damage depending on the case.

[0004] Then, it is a semiconductor circuit to both sides of a thin semi-conductor substrate. the case where the formed semi-conductor components are manufactured — one side of the semi-conductor substrate of the usual thickness (a front face or Ath page) After forming the electronic-circuitry part which uses the elevated temperature of a semi-conductor including impurity installation, or others, Adhesion maintenance of this front face is carried out at a maintenance substrate, and it is an opposite side. (a rear face or Bth page) After forming the semiconductor circuit for rear faces, exfoliating from a maintenance substrate, after grinding and making it thin, cutting to a chip size or cutting to each chip size, it is necessary to take the manufacturing method of exfoliating from a maintenance substrate.

[0005]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] If the formation process of the electronic circuitry for rear faces is metalization extent for the balance of a mere coefficient—of—thermal—expansion difference, it does not need especially a high—temperature—processing process here, but in forming a semiconductor circuit, it is needed at the elevated temperature and this elevated temperature of about 350 or more degrees C for the maintenance under the vacuum which is extent in which plasma treatment and ion plating are possible to be possible. And after exfoliating from a maintenance substrate, and cutting to a chip size or cutting to each chip size so that the semiconductor circuit board in which the electronic—circuitry components of a large number which are thin weak products were formed after this process may not be damaged, it exfoliates from a maintenance substrate.

[0006] For that, are repeatedly usable as a maintenance substrate

the number of extent which they are under the environment of the heat of this process, chemicals, etc. And the maintenance substrate with the same coefficient of thermal expansion is substantially [as the semi-conductor substrate to be used] indispensable. The need has establishment of the operation in the selection list of a binder that the surface semiconductor circuit from the heat of this process, chemicals, etc. is protected for a semi-conductor substrate to this maintenance substrate, and adhesion maintenance is carried out at stability and it exfoliates in a list after an appropriate time. [0007]

[Means for Solving the Problem] This invention is completed as a result of examining the above-mentioned technical problem wholeheartedly, namely, this invention -- thickness One side of a semi-conductor substrate (SE) 0.2mm or more (Ath page) After forming a semiconductor circuit including impurity installation, this Ath page side is pasted up on a maintenance substrate (BP) (AS). Exposure (Bth page) It grinds in physical, chemical, or a composite algorithm, and is thickness. After being referred to as less than 0.2mm, A desired semiconductor circuit is formed in these B fields. and it is the semi-conductor circuit board (PSE). It carries out and is this semi-conductor circuit board (PSE). In the manufacturing method of the electronic parts which consist of carrying out exfoliation (PS) from this maintenance substrate (BP) To polish thru/or the circuit formation process of these B sides It is the manufacturing method of the electronic parts characterized by including a high-temperatureprocessing process 350 degrees C or more, and using heat-resistant thermoplastics (HR) for this adhesion maintenance (AS). [0008] In this invention, this semi-conductor substrate (SE) and this maintenance substrate (BP) It is desirable that the difference of the coefficient of thermal expansion is less than [2x10-6K-1]. This maintenance substrate (BP) Alumimium nitride (AIN) and alumimium nitride-boron nitride (AIN-h-BN), Silicon carbide (SiC) and alumimium nitride-silicon carbide-boron nitride (AIN-SiC-h-BN), Alumina-boron nitride (aluminum2O3-h-BN) It is more desirable that it is the resin compound inorganic substrate which sinks in and comes to harden heat resistant resin to the inorganic substrate chosen from the group which consists of silicon nitride-boron nitride (Si3N4-h-BN), amorphous carbon, and carbon fiber strengthening carbon. Moreover. it chooses from the group which this heat-resistant thermoplastics (HR) becomes from polyimide, polyether imide, polyamidoimide, a

polyether ketone, and a polyamide, and is temperature about this adhesion maintenance (AS). 150–400 **, a pressure 0.05 – 5MPa, time amount It is the manufacturing method of desirable electronic parts to carry out, after processing to carry out in thermocompression bonding and this exfoliation (PS) using the water or the steam of temperature 25 – 140 ** on the conditions for 3 – 90 minutes.

[0009] Hereafter, the configuration of this invention is explained. Thickness As a semi-conductor substrate (SE) of semi-conductor substrate (SE) this invention 0.2mm or more, although represented by (Silicon Si) wafer in addition, as element system semi-conductors, such as germanium (germanium), a selenium (Se), tin (Sn), and a tellurium (Te), and a compound semiconductor Others [arsenic / (GaAs) / gallium-], GaP, GaSb, AIP, AIAs, AISb, InP, InAs, InSb, ZnS, ZnSe, ZnTe, CdS, CdSe, CdTe, AIGaAs, GaInAs, AlInAs, and AIGaInAs It is mentioned. etc. — It can be used suitably.

[0010] As for a maintenance substrate (BP) maintenance substrate (BP), it is indispensable to bear 350 or more degrees—C elevated temperature, and to bear the chemical of pretreatment for formation of polish processes, such as lap polish, and an electronic circuitry or after treatment further first. Moreover, it is indispensable when it actually adopts that it is the same coefficient of thermal expansion as substantially as a semi-conductor substrate. These are chosen from the ingredient of the inorganic substance bases, such as an alumina, alumimium nitride, boron nitride, silicon carbide, silicon nitride, borosilicate glass, and various carbon.

[0011] this invention — setting — more — desirable — continuation pore — more than 0.5vol% — more — desirable — 2 — 35 vol% — having — the average pore diameter It chooses from the inorganic continuation pore sintered compact which is 0.1–10 micrometers, and the thing which it sank [thing] into the continuation pore of this sintered compact, and made it harden heat—resistant resin is adopted suitably. As an inorganic continuation pore sintered compact, alumimium nitride (AIN) and alumimium nitride—boron nitride (AIN—h—BN), Silicon carbide (SiC) and alumimium nitride—silicon carbide—boron nitride (AIN—SiC—h—BN), Oxidization zirconia—alumimium nitride—boron nitride (ZrO2—AIN—h—BN), Alumina—boron nitride (aluminum2O3—h—BN), Alumina—titanium oxide—boron nitride (aluminum2O3—TiO2—h—BN), silicon nitride—boron nitride (Si3N4—h—BN), amorphous carbon, carbon fiber strengthening carbon, etc. are mentioned.

[0012] The heat resistant resin which sinks into this inorganic substrate has the aromatic series polyfunctional cyanic-acid ester compound of the heat resistant resin of JP,8-244163,A by this invention persons, a JP,9-314732,A official report, the other addition polymerization to depend, or a bridge formation mold etc., and is usable. however — especially — as the thing exceeding 350 degrees C which can be more suitably used at an elevated temperature — high thermal-resistance silicone resin, for example, ladder mold silicone oligomer, (trade name; Glass Resin lot number GR650 and GR908 others, OI-NEG TV Products, product made from Inc.) It is mentioned.

[0013] It is suitable to perform surface treatment for improving the compatibility of the front face and resin which face resin to sink in and contain the continuation pore internal surface of this inorganic continuation pore sintered compact in the above-mentioned inorganic substrate. Vacuum impregnation of this is carried out using the solution of an organic solvent, after [the organometallic compound which is an organometallic compound containing aluminum, titanium, or silicon, or a with a weight average molecular weight of less than 10,000 prepolymer as surface preparation] are air-dry and removing a solvent, preheating processing is usually carried out, and it is a maximum temperature further. It is desirable to carry out a pyrolysis below 850 degrees C. In a detail, it is USP-5,686,172 more. Please refer to. By performing this surface treatment, compatibility with impregnating resin is improved and an adhesive property with the heat-resistant thermoplastics (HR) used for adhesion maintenance is also improved further remarkably.

[0014] Repeating and using a maintenance substrate (BP) in this invention (BP), i.e., a maintenance substrate, is the semi-conductor circuit board (PSE) which carried out double-sided circuit formation. After dissociating, it is indispensable from the point of a deployment and economical efficiency that it exfoliates, and an adhesive film is regrind according to washing and the need, carries out to re-sink in and hardening suitably further if needed, is regrind, and can be again use as a maintenance substrate. these — natural — it can carry out — moreover — natural — It is applicable also to a thing without the high-temperature-processing process exceeding 350 degrees C. [0015] semi-conductor substrate (SEC) which carried out semiconductor circuit formation on one side at the maintenance substrate (BP) of the heat-resistant thermoplastics (HR) above it

pastes up by this electronic-circuitry forming face (AS) — the semiconductor circuit board (PSE) manufactured after performing predetermined processing in which the high-temperature-processing process of 350 or more degrees C is included and completing a semiconductor circuit It dissociates and semi-conductor components are manufactured. Therefore, adhesion (AS) can be exfoliated that it does not exfoliate at a predetermined processing process, and there is no damage after the completion of processing. (disengageable) are It is indispensable to choose an approach. Furthermore, it is required, in order that what was pasted up while passing the desired processing process (AS) may not curve according to the difference of coefficient of thermal expansion etc. or that curvature is small may perform good processing.

[0016] It is desirable to choose heat-resistant thermoplastics (HR) as adhesion (AS) of this invention, and, specifically, polyimide, polyether imide, polyamidoimide, a polyether ketone, a polyether ether ketone, a liquid crystal polymer, polyether sulphone. Pori Sall John. polyphenylene sulfide, a polyamide, etc. are usable. [0017] In the approach using these resin, it is (1). Thickness 10-100 There is a method of using, applying and drying and using the thin film formation approaches, such as spin coating, as a film 10 micrometers or less more preferably the thickness of 20 micrometers or less using the approach using the film with which mum was manufactured beforehand, or (2). resin solution. Adhesion (AS) forms a thin film film in the whole surface, using what was suitably chosen from these. (above (2)) It carries out and is to a perimeter about a ring-like film. (above (1)) The approach of using and carrying out adhesion maintenance etc. is mentioned moreover, thickness -- face shield (Ath page of a semi-conductor substrate) Although it is desirable to choose suitably in consideration of whenever [concavo-convex] etc., case [from the field of protection from damage by a pressure etc., 10 micrometers or more of more desirable things for which 15 micrometers or more finish the Bth page with sufficient profile irregularity well are required] (naturally the irregularity of the Ath page of a semi-conductor substrate is also small) *** -- it is desirable to use as thickness of 10 micrometers or less. [0018] Processing process one side (front face) After grinding the rear face of the semi-conductor substrate (SE) in which the semiconductor circuit was formed and making it thin, a desired semiconductor circuit is formed in this front face. a processing

process usually makes thickness thin — a mechanical and chemical polish process and acid washing processing — and — It is made indispensable like a heat process 350 degrees C or more. Machining process; flattening is usually carried out thinly. for this reason, lap polish and CMP etc. — the adhesion which bears an abrasive material solution and a mechanical vibration process is required.

Acid washing processing; the adhesion which bears the washing process containing inorganic acids, such as a hydrochloric acid, phosphoric acid, a nitric acid, and a sulfuric acid, is required. A heat process 350 degrees C or more; it is required for circuit formation of a metal thin film that the process of CVD and ion plating should be borne. In addition, although the force is not usually added from the exterior in this case, also under an elevated temperature and a vacuum, an usable thing is required and generating of out gas needs to be pasted up few. In addition, naturally it is abbreviation. The adhesion maintenance (AS) process of the heating pressurization press of 300 – 400 ** and the separation process usually using a heating water solution follow.

[0019] Adhesion (AS) of adhesion (AS) this invention needs to bear the at least 3 above-mentioned processes. for this reason — this invention — heat-resistant film-like thermoplastics — using — usually — the bottom of reduced pressure 300–400 ** and 0.5—50kg/cm2 (0.05–5MPa) — desirable — 1–10kg/cm2 (0.1–1MPa) a heating pressurization press — a maintenance substrate (BP) — semi-conductor substrate (SEC) It pastes up. It cannot bear like the heat process of 350 or more degrees C the case of what can be pasted up at low temperature from 300 degrees C. Moreover, although adhesion becomes good so that it becomes an elevated temperature, the elevated temperature exceeding 400 degree C is not usually needed.

[0020] The semi-conductor circuit board which the separation approach circuit completed (PSE) The approach of separating a maintenance substrate (BP) has the approach of dipping into the mixed solution of water, an amine, or a water and an amine, and the approach of carrying out steam treatment. Furthermore, time amount can be suitably shortened by [these] using sonication together in process. In order to improve water absorption, it heats. (25degree-C-140 **) It is desirable. As water, the point of the pollution control of permeability or a substrate to pure water is desirable. As an amine,

although various amines, such as fatty amine and aromatic amine, are usable, it is desirable in water and warm water that it is fusibility. As fatty amine, there are monomethylamine, a tert-butylamine, a sec-butylamine, n butylamine, m-propylamine, isopropylamine, dimethylamine, diethylamine, triethylamine, diethanolamine, 2, the 5-dimethyl -2, a 5-hexamethylenediamine, etc. As aromatic amine, there are an aniline, a diphenylamine, xylene diamine, dimethylaniline, para toluidine, etc. In addition, there is ammonia, 1, and 6-diaminohexan etc.

[0021] The hydrazine/KOH well used to etching of a polyimide film Although it cannot usually be used since it corrodes silicone etc., although an exfoliation rate is very early, a solution's is usable as the very good exfoliation approach depending on the class of a semiconductor substrate or its surface treatment. Although 28–150kHz is usable, generally it is easy to use 50–100kHz as sonication. It is desirable to heat to sonication and to carry out at 40–80 degrees C. Moreover, when attaining to long duration, it is required by being interrupted in pulse to prevent the rise of superfluous temperature. [0022] The sequence of separation removes the semi-conductor circuit board from an adhesive film previously. It is contraction of a film when an adhesive film remains in the thin semi-conductor circuit board. (residual) With stress, curvature arises in a substrate, and by the case, a crack is produced in the semi-conductor circuit board, and it results in destruction.

[0023] By the way, the semi-conductor circuit board (PES) Cutting to a chip size is edge thickness. The approach by the dicing saw using a diamond blade 100 micrometers or less is common. of course, the other approaches, for example, laser cutting etc., can be used, and it is suitably based on poor cutting in cutting -- missing -- (chipping) etc. -- in order to prevent -- preliminary cutting s (a V cut, U cut, etc.) It is carried out suitably. It sets to the above-mentioned exfoliation (separation) here, and is the semi-conductor circuit board (PES). A tape (for example, tape for the object for exfoliation or dicing) is pasted up on the Bth page, fixtures, such as a stainless plate for dicing, are further fixed to a tape, the approach of exfoliating in this condition does not have curvature, and its breakage also decreases, and it is applicable to cutting further as it is. [0024] Furthermore, separation (exfoliation) can also be performed after cutting to a chip size. In this case, the semi-conductor circuit board (PES) The pasted-up maintenance substrate is fixed to a dicing table, and it is the semi-conductor circuit board (PES). Each chip is exfoliated after cutting to a chip size. Here, a cutting location is the semi-conductor circuit board (PES) beforehand. It is desirable to establish the reference point in the Ath page and to carry out optical reading of this, and it is wavelength in the light transmission wavelength range of a semi-conductor substrate (zona pellucida), for example, a gallium-arsenic substrate. With 1.3-micrometer band and a silicon substrate, it is wavelength. 1-micrometer band can be used. [0025] As mentioned above, they are polish of an exposure, and a circuit formation process by using this invention by using heatresistant thermoplastics for adhesion maintenance of the semiconductor substrate which formed the electronic circuitry in one side. It is applicable to that in which a high-temperature-processing process 350 degrees C or more is included. In addition, the approach of the production process of the sheet metal of this invention is not limited to a semi-conductor substrate, but also when using the common ceramics etc. as sheet metal, it can be applied. [0026]

[Example] Hereafter, an example explains this invention concretely. In addition, especially the "section" of inside, such as an example, and "%" are weight criteria unless it refuses.

The disk (thickness 1.0mm, diameter it is described as AN1 153mm) and the following) of the production alumimium nitride-boron nitride pore sintered compact (h-BN 13%, bulk density 2.45, true porosity 20.6vol%, and average pore diameter of 0.66 micrometers) of an example 1 maintenance substrate (electronic circuitry) was prepared. Aluminum tris 5 (ethyl acetylacetonate) (trade name: ALCH-TR, product made from **** Fine chemical) The solution (it is hereafter described as a solution M1) which dissolved the section in the xylene 20 section and the isopropyl alcohol 75 section was prepared. [0027] AN1 It put into the muffle furnace and the temperature up was carried out by part for 10-degree-C/, it cooled radiationally after maintenance for 10 minutes by 700 **, and impurities, such as the organic substance in pore, were removed. This AN1 It has arranged in a container, it put into a reduced pressure sinking-in in a plane, the solution M1 was poured into the container after decompressing to 10 or less mmHgs, it held for 15 minutes at the room temperature, and vacuum impregnation was performed. This sinking [AN1] in After having put into the muffle furnace, having carried out the temperature up by part for 10-degree-C/, after were air-dry and removing a

solvent, and holding for 10 minutes by 750 **, it cooled radiationally and AN1 (it is hereafter described as AN1-T) which made the pore front face generate an aluminum oxide was obtained.

[0028] The resin liquid (it is hereafter described as resin liquid R1) which dissolved the ladder mold silicone oligomer (trade name: Glass

which dissolved the ladder mold silicone oligomer (trade name: Glass Resin GR908, OI-NEG TVProducts, and Inc. make) 40 section in the xylene 60 section was prepared. AN1-T obtained above It has arranged in a container, it put into the reduced pressure sinking-in inside of a plane, resin liquid R1 was poured in into the container after decompressing to 10 or less mmHgs, it held for 30 minutes at the room temperature, and vacuum impregnation was performed. Obtained sinking-in AN1-T After an air dried, it puts into a vacuum dryer, decompresses to 10 or less mmHgs, it holds for 30 minutes at 150 degrees C, a solvent is removed, and it is resin sinking-in AN1-T. It obtained. Furthermore, this resin sinking-in AN1-T It uses, the heating vacuum drying of resin sinking-in AN1-T (it is described as "AN1-T-R2" below.). It obtained.

[0029] On both sides of AN1-T-R2, it has arranged between the heating plates of the vacuum press to the aluminum plate. Ambient atmosphere 10mmHg 1.0kg/cm2 (0.1MPa) of planar pressure after decompressing below It presses, a temperature up is carried out by part for 10-degree-C/, and it is temperature. After holding for 30 minutes at 250 degrees C, a temperature up is carried out by part for 10 more degrees-C/. It held for 30 minutes at 350 degrees C, and silicone oligomer was stiffened. AN1-T-R2 which atmospheric-air disconnection was carried out [T-R] and carried out resin hardening of the ambient atmosphere after radiationnal cooling is taken out, a front face is ground, and it is thickness. 1.0mm, diameter The 153mm electronic-circuitry maintenance substrate was produced. [0030] On the adhesion electronic-circuitry maintenance substrate of a silicon wafer, the heat welding mold polyimide film (trade name: YUPI REXX VT441S, product made from Ube Industries) clipped in a circle (the thickness of 25 micrometers, diameter of 153mm) was carried. and the silicon wafer (thickness 625 micrometers, diameter of 150mm) was carried on it. The plate of the plate / carbon fiber cross (trade name: BESUFAITO paper BP-1050 A-EP, product made from Toho Rayon) / aluminum of aluminum was put on these both sides, and this has been arranged between the heating plates of the vacuum press. 1.0kg/cm2 of planar pressure after decompressing an ambient

atmosphere to 10 or less mmHgs It presses and a temperature up is carried out by part for 10-degree-C/. After holding for 20 minutes at 330 degrees C. atmospheric-air disconnection was carried out, the ambient atmosphere was cooled radiationally, and the silicon wafer was stuck on the electronic-circuitry maintenance substrate. [0031] To the electronic-circuitry maintenance substrate which stuck the process trial silicon wafer A 3kg iron disk is carried and it is 2Hz. Vibration was given and it held for 1 hour. Next, the sulfuric-acid water solution was sprayed 20% on the silicon wafer whole surface. and it processed for 20 minutes at 25 degrees C on it. Subsequently, pure water is sprayed, hot blast spraying desiccation is carried out for 3 minutes at the washing back and 120 degree C for 1 minute by 25 degrees C, and it is a pan. It dried for 10 minutes at 150 degrees C. Furthermore, it held for 15 minutes in the muffle furnace set as 400 degree C. The camber was not observed by the electronic-circuitry maintenance substrate which stuck the silicon wafer all over the furnace at this time. It is curvature, although the electronic-circuitry maintenance substrate which stuck the silicon wafer was taken out from the furnace and the camber was observed on the surface plate after radiationnal cooling to the room temperature. It was not measured by 0.0mm. Moreover, exfoliation was not observed between the silicon wafer and the electronic-circuitry maintenance substrate. [0032] Although the electronic-circuitry maintenance substrate which stuck the exfoliation silicon wafer of a silicone wafer is arranged in a container, and it was immersed in 60-degree C warm water and ultrasonicated for 1 hour with the ultrasonic washing machine (trade name: BRANSON 5200 mold, the product made from Yamato Science, 120W, 47kHz, 9.5L), most penetration of water was not seen, and if it remained as it was, it did not exfoliate at all. However, when the stress of a twist was applied to the electronic-circuitry maintenance substrate which stuck the silicon wafer after sonication. it exfoliated simply between the silicon wafer/polyimide film. [0033] It sets in the example 2 example 1, and is a diameter as an electronic-circuitry maintenance substrate. It is a diameter about a 1mm hole. What was opened on [12] the 146mm periphery is used, and it is a diameter. Actuation that it was the same except using a 145mm polyimide film was performed, and the electronic-circuitry maintenance substrate which stuck the silicon wafer was created. When the silicon wafer was pushed by the pin from the hole which opened it in the electronic-circuitry maintenance substrate after

being immersed in 60-degree C warm water and ultrasonicating the electronic-circuitry maintenance substrate which stuck this silicon wafer for 1 hour, it exfoliated simply between the silicon wafer/polyimide film.

[0034] The electronic-circuitry maintenance substrate which performed the same actuation as example 3 example 1, and stuck the silicon wafer was created. After being immersed in 60-degree C warm water and ultrasonicating the electronic-circuitry maintenance substrate which stuck this silicon wafer for 1 hour, an electroniccircuitry maintenance substrate is fixed to a base, and it is an effective diameter about a silicon wafer. When suction immobilization was carried out and it pulled up up with the 150mm suction pad, it exfoliated simply between the silicon wafer/polyimide film. [0035] It is a diameter to an example 4 electronic-circuitry maintenance substrate. It is a diameter about a 1mm hole. It opens on [12] a 146mm periphery, and is a diameter. The electronic-circuitry maintenance substrate which performed the same actuation as an example 1, and stuck the silicon wafer was created except using a 145mm polyimide film. It is an effective diameter about a silicon wafer. pushing a silicon wafer by the pin from the hole made in the electronic-circuitry maintenance substrate, after being immersed in 60-degree C warm water and ultrasonicating the electronic-circuitry maintenance substrate which stuck this silicon wafer for 1 hour. When suction immobilization was carried out and it pulled up up with the 150mm suction pad, it exfoliated simply between the silicon wafer/polyimide film.

[0036] The electronic-circuitry maintenance substrate which stuck example of comparison 1 silicon wafer was immersed in 30-degree C water, and the same processing as an example 1 was performed except ultrasonicating. After ultrasonicating for 1 hour, even if it applied force (it pushes by the twist or the pin) from outside, it did not exfoliate at all.

[0037] The electronic-circuitry maintenance substrate which stuck example 5 silicon wafer was immersed in 60-degree C ethylenediamine, and the same processing as an example 1 was performed except ultrasonicating. When ultrasonicated for 50 minutes, even if it did not apply the force from outside, it exfoliated between the electronic-circuitry maintenance substrate / polyimide film. [0038] The electronic-circuitry maintenance substrate which stuck example 6 silicon wafer was immersed in 40-degree C

ethylenediamine (anhydrous), and the same processing as an example 1 was performed except ultrasonicating. Sonication When carried out for 3.5 hours, even if it did not apply the force from outside, it exfoliated between the electronic-circuitry maintenance substrate / polyimide film.

[0039] The electronic-circuitry maintenance substrate which stuck example 7 silicon wafer was immersed in 60-degree C tetraethylenepentamine, and the same processing as an example 1 was performed except ultrasonicating. When ultrasonicated for 1 hour, although most exfoliated between the electronic-circuitry maintenance substrate / polyimide film even if it did not apply the force from outside, it did not exfoliate completely. However, when the force was applied from outside, it exfoliated simply.

[0040] The electronic-circuitry maintenance substrate which stuck example 8 silicon wafer was immersed in the 60-degree C morpholine, and the same processing as an example 1 was performed except ultrasonicating. When ultrasonicated for 4 hours, although most exfoliated between the electronic-circuitry maintenance substrate / polyimide film even if it did not apply the force from outside, it did not exfoliate completely. However, when the force was applied from outside, it exfoliated simply.

[0041] The electronic-circuitry maintenance substrate which stuck example 9 silicon wafer was immersed in 60-degree C monoethanolamine, and the same processing as an example 1 was performed except ultrasonicating. Sonication When carried out for 2 hours, although most exfoliated between the electronic-circuitry maintenance substrate / polyimide film even if it did not apply the force from outside, it did not exfoliate completely. However, when the force was applied from outside, it exfoliated simply.

[0042] The electronic-circuitry maintenance substrate which stuck example of reference 1 silicon wafer was immersed in 60-degree C 80% water solution of a hydrazine and 1 hydrates, and the same processing as an example 1 was performed except ultrasonicating. When ultrasonicated for 1 hour, even if it did not apply the force from outside, it exfoliated between the electronic-circuitry maintenance substrate / polyimide film. However, the silicon wafer corroded. [0043] The electronic-circuitry maintenance substrate which stuck example of reference 2 silicon wafer was immersed in the mixed solution of the water-solution 30 section of 80% of 60 degrees C of a hydrazine and 1 hydrates, and the ethylenediamine (anhydrous) 70

section, and the same processing as an example 1 was performed except ultrasonicating. When ultrasonicated for 1 hour, even if it did not apply the force from outside, it exfoliated between the electronic-circuitry maintenance substrate / polyimide film. However, the silicon wafer corroded.

[0044] The electronic-circuitry maintenance substrate which stuck example of reference 3 silicon wafer was immersed in 60-degree C 40% water solution of potassium hydroxides, and the same processing as an example 1 was performed except ultrasonicating. When ultrasonicated for 30 minutes, even if it did not apply the force from outside, it exfoliated in both between an electronic-circuitry maintenance substrate / polyimide film and between a silicon wafer/polyimide film. However, the silicon wafer corroded. [0045] The electronic-circuitry maintenance substrate which stuck example of reference 4 silicon wafer was immersed in the mixed solution of the water-solution 50 section of 80% of 60 degrees C of a hydrazine and 1 hydrates, the potassium-hydroxide 10 section, and the water 40 section, and the same processing as an example 1 was performed except ultrasonicating. When ultrasonicated for 1 hour. even if it did not apply the force from outside, it exfoliated between the electronic-circuitry maintenance substrate / polyimide film. However, the silicon wafer corroded.

[0046] Set in the example 10 example 1. AN1 — changing — an alumimium nitride—silicon carbide—boron nitride compound sintered compact (AIN — 76%) SiC 10%, h—BN 13 %, others 1%, bulk density 2.37 g/cm3, true porosity 22.2vol%, It is with a disk (thickness 0.625mm, diameter 150.8mm, surface roughness Ra 0.1micrometer, parallelism 2 micrometers, display flatness it is described as ACN1 2 micrometers and the following) with an average pore diameter of 0.76 micrometers, Everything but performing cutting to a chip size, before the exfoliation from the maintenance substrate of a silicone wafer was made the same.

[0047] cutting to a chip size — a maintenance substrate — dicing machine (disco company make , model DAD 360) the approach of set , read the mark prepared in the periphery section of the silicone wafer side by the side of a maintenance substrate with an infrared microscope , and set up a cutting location — diamond blade (20 micrometers of edge thickness , grain size #3000) it use — 3.0mmx4.0mm it considered as size , and slitting be set up so that it might be till the middle of a polyimide film . To 60—degree C pure

water after cutting After being immersed for 1 hour, as the stress of torsion was applied, it exfoliated for every chip with the vacuum pincettes. A maintenance substrate exfoliates compulsorily, and it shall rinse, grind and dry and it shall carry out the reuse of the pasted-up polyimide film.
[0048]

[Effect of the Invention] the process made thin by polish after according to the manufacturing method of the electronic parts of this invention the electronic circuitry of one side is formed and pasting up a forming face on a maintenance substrate, and an acid washing process — and — It can apply to the process accompanied by an elevated temperature 350 degrees C or more, and separation from a maintenance substrate can also carry out without breakage, and since this maintenance substrate is repeatedly more nearly usable still, the meaning is very high as a new manufacturing method with high productivity.

[Translation done.]

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最終頁に続く

(54) 【発明の名称】 電子部品の製造法

(57) 【要約】

【課題】350℃以上の高温処理工程に使用可能な半導体 基板の保持方法を見出す。

【解決手段】厚さ 0.2mm以上の半導体基板(SE)の片面(A 面)に配線及び機能を有する回路を形成後、該A面を保 持基板(BP)に接着保持(AS)させて、露出した反対面(B 面)を物理的、化学的または複合法にて研磨して厚さを 0.2mm未満とし、配線及び機能を有する回路を形成して 半導体回路基板(PSE) とし、該半導体回路基板(PSE) を 該保持基板(BP)から剥離(PS)することからなる電子部品 の製造法において、該B面の研磨乃至回路形成工程に 3 50℃以上の高温処理工程が含まれるものであって、該接 着保持(AS)に耐熱性熱可塑性樹脂(HR)を用いることを特 徴とする電子部品の製造法。

【効果】本発明にて、裏面 (露出面) の研磨乃至回路形 成工程に 350℃以上の高温処理工程が含まれる半導体回 路製造工程に適用できるものであり、その意義は極めて 高い。

【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 厚さ 0.2mm以上の半導体基板(SE)の片面 (A面)に、不純物導入を含む半導体回路を形成を行った後、該A面側を保持基板(BP)に接着(AS)し、露出面 (B面)を物理的、化学的または複合法にて研磨して厚さを 0.2mm未満とした後、該B面に所望の半導体回路を形成して半導体回路基板(PSE)とし、該半導体回路基板 (PSE)を該保持基板(BP)から剥離(PS)することからなる電子部品の製造法において、該B面の研磨乃至回路形成工程に 350℃以上の高温処理工程が含まれるものであって、該接着保持(AS)に耐熱性熱可塑性樹脂(HR)を用いることを特徴とする電子部品の製造法。

【請求項2】 該半導体基板(SE)と該保持基板(BP)との 熱膨張係数の差が 2×10⁻⁶K⁻¹以下である請求項1記載 の電子部品の製造法。

【請求項3】 該保持基板(BP)が、窒化アルミニウム(A lN)、窒化アルミニウムー窒化硼素(AlN-h-BN)、炭化珪素(SiC)、窒化アルミニウムー炭化珪素一窒化硼素(AlN-siC-h-BN)、アルミナー窒化硼素(Al₂O₃-h-BN)、窒化珪素一窒化硼素(Si₃N₄-h-BN)、アモルファスカーボンおよび炭素繊維強化炭素からなる群から選択した無機基板に、耐熱性樹脂を含浸・硬化してなる樹脂複合無機基板である請求項1記載の電子部品の製造法。

【請求項4】 該耐熱性熱可塑性樹脂(HR)が、ポリイミド、ポリエーテルイミド、ポリアミドイミド、ポリエーテルケトンおよびポリアミドからなる群から選択したものである請求項1記載の電子部品の製造法。

【請求項5】 該接着(AS)を、温度 150~400 ℃、圧力 0.05~5MPa、時間 3~90分の条件にて熱圧着にて行う請求項1記載の電子部品の製造法。

【請求項6】 該剥離(PS)を温度25~140 ℃で、水また は水蒸気を用いて処理した後に行う請求項1記載の電子 部品の製造法。

【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

【産業上の利用分野】本発明は、半導体基板の両面に電子回路を形成して、該両面の電子回路にて目的の機能を達成する電子部品の製造法に関する。詳しくは、片面に電子回路を形成した半導体基板の接着保持に、耐熱熱可塑性接着フィルムを用いることにより、露出面の研磨乃至回路形成工程に 350℃以上の高温処理工程が含まれるものに適用可能としたものである。

[0002]

【従来の技術】近年、電子機器は、薄型、軽量化のニーズが要求され、携帯電話や、ICカードで代表されるように益々、薄型化が進展している。薄いプリント配線板としては、全芳香族ポリアミドペーパーを基材とするもの、ポリイミドフィルムを使用したものが増えてきている。また、セラミックス基板も、0.2mm 厚み以下、0.1mm, 0.05mm, 0.05mm, などの要求がある。しかし、通常、

【0003】同様に、電子部品そのものの薄型化も進展している。これも、小型化と高性能化との要請による。生産性の向上の面から、シリコンウェハーは、ワークサイズが8インチから12インチへとサイズアップのための開発が盛んに行われている。しかし、薄くしての取扱はできない。また、現在の製造工程は、金属を含む電子回路を両面同時に形成する方法はないことから、片面づつ形成する必要がある。ゆえに、銅、アルミニウム等の用いる金属と半導体基板との熱膨張率差が10~15×10⁻⁶K⁻¹と大きく、予め薄くして用いると反りが生じ、場合によっては、破損してしまう。

【0004】そこで、薄い半導体基板の両面に半導体回路を形成した半導体部品を製造する場合、通常の厚みの半導体基板の片面(表面又はA面)に、不純物導入を含む半導体やその他の高温を使用する電子回路部分を形成した後、該表面を保持基板に密着保持し、反対面(裏面又はB面)を研磨し、薄くした後、裏面用の半導体回路を形成し、保持基板から剥離しチップサイズに切断するか又は個々のチップサイズに切断した後、保持基板から剥離するという製造法をとる必要がある。

[0005]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】ここで、裏面用の電子回路の形成工程が、単なる熱膨張率差のバランスのための金属化程度であれば、特に高温処理工程を必要としないが、半導体回路を形成する場合には、350℃程度以上の高温と該高温で、プラズマ処理やイオンプレーティングが可能な程度の真空下での保持が可能であることが必要となる。そして、該工程後に、薄く脆い製品である多数の電子回路部品を形成した半導体回路基板を破損しないように保持基板から剥離しチップサイズに切断するか又は個々のチップサイズに切断した後、保持基板から剥離する。

【0006】このためには、保持基板として、該工程の 熱、化学薬品などの環境下である程度の回数繰り返し使 用可能で、かつ、用いる半導体基板と実質的に熱膨張係 数が同じである保持基板が必須であり、並びに、該保持 基板に半導体基板を該工程の熱、化学薬品などからの表 面半導体回路を保護しかつ安定に接着保持し、しかる後 に、剥離するとの、接着材の選択並びにその使用方法の 確立が必要がある。

[0007]

【課題を解決するための手段】本発明は、上記課題に関して鋭意検討した結果、完成したものである。すなわち、本発明は、厚さ 0.2mm以上の半導体基板(SE)の片面(A面)に、不純物導入を含む半導体回路を形成を行っ

た後、該A面側を保持基板(BP)に接着(AS)し、露出面(B面)を物理的、化学的または複合法にて研磨して厚さを 0.2mm未満とした後、該B面に所望の半導体回路を形成して半導体回路基板(PSE)とし、該半導体回路基板(PSE)を該保持基板(BP)から剥離(PS)することからなる電子部品の製造法において、該B面の研磨乃至回路形成工程に 350℃以上の高温処理工程が含まれるものであって、該接着保持(AS)に耐熱性熱可塑性樹脂(HR)を用いることを特徴とする電子部品の製造法である。

【0008】本発明では、該半導体基板(SE)と該保持基 板(BP)とは、その熱膨張係数の差が2×10⁻⁶ K⁻¹以下で あることが好ましく、該保持基板(BP)が、窒化アルミニ ウム(A1N) 、窒化アルミニウムー窒化硼素(A1N-h-BN)、 炭化珪素(SiC)、窒化アルミニウム-炭化珪素-窒化硼 素(AlN-SiC-h-BN)、アルミナー窒化硼素 (Al₂O₃-h-BN) 、窒化珪素-窒化硼素(Si₃N₄-h-BN)、アモルファスカ ーボンおよび炭素繊維強化炭素からなる群から選択した 無機基板に、耐熱性樹脂を含浸・硬化してなる樹脂複合 無機基板であることがより好ましい。また、該耐熱性熱 可塑性樹脂(HR)が、ポリイミド、ポリエーテルイミド、 ポリアミドイミド、ポリエーテルケトンおよびポリアミ ドからなる群から選択したものであり、該接着保持(AS) を、温度 150~400 ℃、圧力0.05~5MPa、時間 3~90分 の条件にて熱圧着にて行うこと、該剥離(PS)を温度25~ 140 ℃の水または水蒸気を用いて処理した後に行うこと が好ましい電子部品の製造法である。

【0009】以下、本発明の構成を説明する。

厚さ 0.2mm以上の半導体基板(SE)

本発明の半導体基板(SE)としては、シリコン(Si)・ウェハーに代表されるが、この他に、ゲルマニウム(Ge)、セレン(Se)、錫(Sn)、テルル(Te)などの元素系半導体、化合物半導体として、ガリウムー砒素(GaAs)の他、GaP, GaSb, AlP, AlAs, AlSb, InP, InAs, InSb, ZnS, ZnSe, ZnTe, CdS, CdSe, CdTe, AlGaAs, GaInAs, AlInAs, AlGaInAs などが挙げられ、適宜使用できる。

【0010】保持基板(BP)

保持基板(BP)は、まず、 350℃以上高温に耐えるものであり、さらに、ラップ研磨などの研磨工程、電子回路の形成のための前処理や後処理の薬品に耐えることが必須である。また、半導体基板と実質的に同一の熱膨張率であることが実際に採用する場合には必須である。これらは、アルミナ、窒化アルミニウム、窒化硼素、炭化珪素、窒化珪素、硼珪酸ガラス、各種カーボンなどの無機物ベースの材料から選択される。

【0011】本発明においては、より好ましくは、連続気孔を0.5vol%以上、より好ましくは 2~35 vol%有し、その平均気孔径が 0.1~10μmの無機連続気孔焼結体から選択し、該焼結体の連続気孔に耐熱性の樹脂を含浸し、硬化させたものが好適に採用される。無機連続気孔焼結体としては、窒化アルミニウム(AIN)、窒化アル

ミニウムー窒化硼素 (AlN-h-BN)、炭化珪素 (SiC) 、窒化 アルミニウムー炭化珪素ー窒化硼素 (AlN-SiC-h-BN)、酸 化ジルコニアー窒化アルミニウムー窒化硼素 (ZrO_2 -AlN-h-BN) 、アルミナー窒化硼素 (Al_2O_3 -h-BN) 、アルミナー酸化チタンー窒化硼素 (Al_2O_3 -Ti O_2 -h-BN) 、窒化珪素ー窒化硼素 (Si_3N_4 -h-BN)、アモルファスカーボンおよび 炭素繊維強化炭素などが挙げられる。

【0012】該無機基板に含浸する耐熱性樹脂は、本発明者らによる特開平8-244163、特開平9-314732公報、その他による付加重合成いは架橋型の耐熱性樹脂の芳香族多官能性シアン酸エステル化合物等があり、使用可能である。しかし、特に 350℃を超える高温でより好適に使用できるものとして高耐熱性シリコーン樹脂、例えば、ラダー型シリコーンオリゴマー(商品名; Glass Resin品番 GR650, GR908 他、OI-NEG TV Products, Inc. 製)が挙げられる。

【0013】上記の無機基板に樹脂を含浸するに際して、該無機連続気孔焼結体の連続気孔内表面を含む表面と樹脂との親和性を改善するための表面処理を行うことが好適である。表面処理として、アルミニウム、チタン或いは珪素を含む有機金属化合物又は重量平均分子量10,000未満のプレポリマーである有機金属化合物の通常、有機溶剤の溶液を用い、これを真空含浸し、風乾して溶媒を除いた後、予備加熱処理し、さらに、最高温度850℃以下で熱分解させることが好ましい。より詳細にはUSP-5,686,172を参照されたい。本表面処理を行うことにより、含浸樹脂との親和性が改善され、更に、接着保持に用いる耐熱性熱可塑性樹脂(HR)との接着性も著しく改善される。

【0014】本発明では、保持基板(BP)を繰り返し使用すること、すなわち、保持基板(BP)は、両面回路形成した半導体回路基板(PSE)を分離した後、接着フィルムを剥離し、洗浄、及び必要により再研磨し、さらに、必要に応じて適宜、再含浸・硬化し、再研磨して、再度、保持基板として、使用出来ることが有効利用、経済性の点から必須である。これらは当然に実施でき、また、当然に350℃を超える高温処理工程のないものにも適用できる。

【OO15】耐熱性熱可塑性樹脂(HR)

上記の保持基板(BP)に、片面に半導体回路形成した半導体基板(SEC)を該電子回路形成面で接着(AS)して、350 ℃以上の高温処理工程が含まれる所定の加工を施して半導体回路を完成した後、製造した半導体回路基板(PSE)を分離して、半導体部品を製造する。ゆえに、接着(AS)は、所定の加工工程で剥離せず、かつ、加工完了後に損傷なく剥離可能(分離可能)な方法を選択することが必須である。さらに、所望の加工工程を通過中に接着(AS)したものが熱膨張率の差などにより反らないか反りが小さいことが良好な加工を行うために必要である。

【0016】本発明の接着(AS)には、耐熱性熱可塑性樹

脂(HR)を選択することが好ましく、具体的には、ポリイミド、ポリエーテルイミド、ポリアミドイミド、ポリエーテルケトン、浓晶ポリマー、ポリエーテルスルホン、ポリサルフォン、ポリフェニレンサルファイドおよびポリアミド等が使用可能である。

【0017】これら樹脂を用いる方法には、(1) 厚み10~100 μ mの予め製造されたフィルムを用いる方法、または、(2). 樹脂溶液を用い、スピンコーティングなどの薄膜形成方法を用いて塗布、乾燥して厚み20μ m以下、より好ましくは10μ m以下のフィルムとして用いる方法がある。接着(AS)は、これらから適宜選択したものを用いて、或いは、薄膜フィルムを全面に形成(上記(2))し、リング状フィルムを周囲に(上記(1))用いて接着保持する方法などが挙げられる。また、厚みは、保護面(半導体基板のA面)の凹凸度などを考慮して適宜選択することが好ましいが、圧力などによる損傷からの保護の面からは10μ m以上、より好ましくは15μ m以上がよく、また、面精度良くB面を仕上げることが必要な場合(当然に半導体基板のA面の凹凸も小さい)には、10μ m以下の厚みとして用いることが好ましい。

【0018】加工工程

片面(表面)に半導体回路を形成した半導体基板(SE)の 裏面を研磨して薄くした後、この表面に所望の半導体回 路を形成する。加工工程は、通常、厚みを薄くする機械 的および化学的研磨工程、酸性洗浄処理および 350℃以 上の熱工程を必須とする。

機械加工工程;通常、薄くかつ平坦化する。このため、 ラップ研磨、CMP 等の研磨剤溶液と機械振動工程に耐え る接着が要求される。

酸性洗浄処理;塩酸、燐酸、硝酸、硫酸等無機酸を含ん だ洗浄工程に耐える接着が要求される。

350℃以上の熱工程;金属薄膜の回路形成の為、CVD、イオンプレーテイングの工程に耐えることが要求される。なお、この場合、通常、外部から力が加わることがないが、高温、且つ、真空下でも、使用可能な事が要求され、アウトガスの発生の少ない接着が必要である。なお、当然に、約300~400℃の加熱加圧プレスの接着保持(AS)工程、通常、加熱水溶液を用いる分離工程が伴う。

【0019】接着(AS)

本発明の接着(AS)は、上記した少なくとも三工程に耐える必要がある。このため、本発明では、フィルム状の耐熱性熱可塑性樹脂を用い、通常、減圧下 300~400 ℃、0.5~50kg/cm²(0.05~5MPa)、好ましくは 1~10kg/cm²(0.1~1MPa)の加熱加圧プレスにて、保持基板(BP)に半導体基板(SEC)を接着する。300℃より低温で接着可能なものの場合、350℃以上の熱工程に耐えられない場合がある。また、高温になるほど接着は良好となるが、400℃を越える高温は通常必要としない。

【0020】分離方法

回路が完成した半導体回路基板(PSE) と保持基板(BP)と を分離する方法は、水、アミン、または水とアミンの混 合溶液中に浸積する方法や水蒸気処理する方法がある。 更に、これら工程中に適宜、超音波処理を併用する事に より、時間を短縮できる。吸水を良くする為、加熱(25 ℃~140 ℃) が望ましい。水としては、浸透性や基板の 汚染防止の点から、純水が好ましい。アミンとしては、 脂肪族アミン、芳香族アミン等各種アミン類が使用可能 であるが、水及び温水に可溶性であることが好ましい。 脂肪族アミンとしては、メチルアミン、tertープチルア ミン、sec-ブチルアミン、n-プチルアミン、m-プロピル アミン、イソプロピルアミン、ジメチルアミン、ジエチ ルアミン、トリエチルアミン、ジエタノールアミン、2, 5-ジメチル-2,5-ヘキサメチレンジアミン、等がある。 芳香族アミンとしては、アニリン、ジフェニルアミン、 キシレンジアミン、ジメチルアニリン、p-トルイジン等 がある。その他、アンモニア、1,6-ジアミノヘキサン等

【0021】ポリイミドフィルムのエッチングに良く使用されるヒドラジン/KOH 溶液は、剥離速度は、非常に早いがシリコーン等を腐食するので、通常は使用できないが、半導体基板やその表面処理の種類によっては極めて良好な剥離方法として使用可能である。超音波処理としては、28~150kHzが使用可能であるが、一般的には、50~100kHzが使いやすい。超音波処理に加熱し、40~80℃で行う事が好ましい。また、長時間に及ぶ場合、パルス的に中断を行う事により、過剰な温度の上昇を防ぐことが必要である。

【0022】分離の順序は、半導体回路基板を接着フィルムから先に剥がすようにする。薄い半導体回路基板に接着フィルムが残った場合、フィルムの収縮(残留)応力により、基板に反りが生じ、場合により、半導体回路基板にクラックを生じ、破壊に至る。

【0023】ところで、半導体回路基板(PES)のチップサイズへの切断は、刃厚 100μm以下のダイヤモンドブレードを用いたダイシングソーによる方法が一般的である。勿論、その他の方法、例えば、レーザー切断なども使用でき、また、切断にあたっては、適宜、切断不良による欠け(チッピング)などを防止するために、予備切断(VカットやUカットなど)が適宜行われる。ここで、上記した剥離(分離)において、半導体回路基板(PES)のB面に、テープ(例えば、剥離用やダイシング用のテープ)を接着し、さらにテープにダイシング用のステンレス板などの治具を固定し、この状態で剥離する方法は反りがなく、破損も少なくなり、さらに、そのまま切断に使用できる。

【0024】さらに、分離(剥離)を、チップサイズへの切断の後に行うこともできる。この場合、半導体回路 基板(PES)を接着した保持基板を、ダイシングテーブル に固定し、半導体回路基板(PES) をチップサイズへ切断した後、個々のチップを剥離する。ここで、切断位置は、予め半導体回路基板(PES) のA面に基準点を設けておき、これを光学読み取りすることが好ましく、半導体基板の光透過波長帯(透明帯)、例えば、ガリウムー砒素基板では波長 1.3 μ m帯、珪素基板では波長 1μ m帯を利用することができる。

【0025】以上、本発明を用いることにより、片面に 電子回路を形成した半導体基板の接着保持に、耐熱性熱 可塑性樹脂を用いることにより、露出面の研磨、および 回路形成工程に 350℃以上の高温処理工程が含まれるも のに適用できる。なお、本発明の薄板の製造工程の方法 は、半導体基板に限定されず、一般のセラミックス等を 薄板として使用する場合にも応用できるものである。

[0026]

【実施例】以下、実施例により本発明を具体的に説明する。なお、実施例等中の「部」、「%」は特に断らない限り重量基準である。

実施例1

保持基板 (電子回路の) の作製

窒化アルミニウムー窒化硼素気孔焼結体 (h-BN 13%、 高 密度2.45、真気孔率 20.6vol%、平均気孔径0.66μm) の円板 (厚さ 1.0mm、直径 153mm、以下、AN1と記す) を準備した。アルミニウムトリス (エチルアセチルアセトネート) (商品名:ALCH-TR、川妍ファインケミカル (株) 製) 5 部を、キシレン20部、イソプロピルアルコール75部に溶解した溶液 (以下、溶液M1と記す) を調製した。

【0027】AN1をマッフル炉に入れ、10℃/分で昇温し、700℃で10分間保持後、放冷して、気孔中の有機物等の不純物を取り除いた。このAN1を容器内に配置し、減圧含浸機中に入れて、10mmHg以下に減圧後、溶液M1を容器に注入し、室温で15分間保持して真空含浸を行った。この含浸AN1を風乾して溶媒を取り除いた後、マッフル炉に入れて10℃/分で昇温し、750℃で10分間保持した後、放冷して、アルミニウム酸化物を気孔表面に生成させたAN1(以下、AN1-Tと記す)を得た。

【0028】ラダー型シリコーンオリゴマー(商品名:Glass Resin GR908、0I-NEG TVProducts, Inc. 製)40部をキシレン60部に溶解した樹脂液(以下、樹脂液R1と記す)を調製した。上記で得たAN1-Tを容器内に配置し、減圧含浸機内に入れて、10mmHg以下に減圧後、樹脂液R1を容器内に注入し、室温で30分間保持して真空含浸を行った。得られた含浸AN1-Tを風乾後、真空乾燥機に入れて10mmHg以下に減圧し、150℃で30分間保持して溶媒を取り除いて樹脂含浸AN1-Tを得た。更に、この樹脂含浸AN1-Tを用い、上記と同様にして樹脂含浸を行い、加熱真空乾燥して樹脂含浸AN1-T(以下「AN1-T-R2」と記す。)を得た。

【0029】AN1-T-R2を、アルミニウム板に挟んで真空

プレスの熱盤間に配置した。雰囲気を 10mmHg 以下に減圧後、面圧1.0kg/cm²(0.1MPa) でプレスし、10℃/分で昇温して、温度 250℃で30分間保持した後、さらに10℃/分で昇温して 350℃で30分間保持してシリコーンオリゴマーを硬化させた。雰囲気を大気開放し、放冷後、樹脂硬化させたAN1-T-R2を取り出し、表面を研磨して厚さ1.0mm、直径 153mmの電子回路保持基板を作製した。

【0030】シリコンウェハーの接着

電子回路保持基板の上に、円形(厚さ25μm、直径153mm)に切り抜いた熱融着型ポリイミドフィルム(商品名:ユーピレックス VT441S、宇部興産(株)製)をのせ、その上にシリコンウェハー(厚さ 625μm、直径150mm)をのせた。この両面にアルミニウムの板/炭素繊維クロス(商品名:ベスファイト・ペーパー BP-1050A-EP、東邦レーヨン(株)製)/アルミニウムの板を重ね、これを真空プレスの熱盤間に配置した。雰囲気を10mmHg以下に減圧後、面圧1.0kg/cm²でプレスし、10℃/分で昇温して 330℃で20分間保持した後、雰囲気を大気開放し、放冷して、電子回路保持基板にシリコンウェハーを貼り付けた。

【0031】工程試験

シリコンウェハーを貼り付けた電子回路保持基板に 3kg の鉄製の円盤をのせ、2Hz の振動を与えて1時間保持した。次に、シリコンウェハー一面に、20%硫酸水溶液を噴霧して25℃で20分間処理した。ついで、純水を噴霧して25℃で1分間洗浄後、 120℃で3分間熱風吹きつけ乾燥し、さらに 150℃で10分間乾燥した。さらに、400℃に設定したマッフル炉中に15分間保持した。このとき、炉中でシリコンウェハーを貼り付けた電子回路保持基板を取り出し、室温まで放冷後、定盤上でソリを観察したが、反りは 0.0mmで測定されなかった。また、シリコンウェハーと電子回路保持基板の間に剥離は観察されなかった。

【0032】シリコーンウェハーの剥離

シリコンウェハーを貼り付けた電子回路保持基板を容器内に配置し、60℃の温水に浸漬して、超音波洗浄機(商品名:BRANSON 5200型、ヤマト科学(株)製、120W、47kHz、9.5L)で超音波処理を1時間行ったが、水のしみ込みはほとんど見られず、そのままでは全く剥離しなかった。しかし、超音波処理後のシリコンウェハーを貼り付けた電子回路保持基板にひねりの応力を加えるとシリコンウェハー/ポリイミドフィルム間で簡単に剥離した。

【0033】実施例2

実施例1において、電子回路保持基板として、直径 1mの穴を直径 146mmの円周上に12個開けたものを用い、直径 145mmのポリイミドフィルムを使用する以外同様の操作を行って、シリコンウェハーを貼り付けた電子回路保持基板を作成した。このシリコンウェハーを貼り付けた

電子回路保持基板を60℃の温水に浸漬し、超音波処理を 1時間行った後、電子回路保持基板に開けた穴からシリ コンウェハーをピンで押すとシリコンウェハー/ポリイ ミドフィルム間で簡単に剥離した。

【0034】実施例3

実施例1と同様の操作を行ってシリコンウェハーを貼り付けた電子回路保持基板を作成した。このシリコンウェハーを貼り付けた電子回路保持基板を60℃の温水に浸漬して、超音波処理を1時間行った後、電子回路保持基板を台に固定し、シリコンウェハーを有効直径 150mmの吸引パッドで吸引固定して上方に引き上げるとシリコンウェハー/ポリイミドフィルム間で簡単に剥離した。

【0035】実施例4

電子回路保持基板に直径 1mmの穴を直径 146mmの円周上に12個開け、直径 145mmのポリイミドフィルムを使用する以外は実施例1と同様の操作を行ってシリコンウェハーを貼り付けた電子回路保持基板を作成した。このシリコンウェハーを貼り付けた電子回路保持基板を60℃の温水に浸漬して、超音波処理を1時間行った後、電子回路保持基板に開けた穴からシリコンウェハーをピンで押しながら、シリコンウェハーを有効直径 150mmの吸引パッドで吸引固定して上方に引き上げるとシリコンウェハー/ポリイミドフィルム間で簡単に剥離した。

【0036】比較例1

シリコンウェハーを貼り付けた電子回路保持基板を30℃の水に浸渡して、超音波処理を行う以外は実施例1と同様の処理を行った。超音波処理を1時間行った後に、外から力(ひねりやピンで押す等)を加えても全く剥離しなかった。

【0037】実施例5

シリコンウェハーを貼り付けた電子回路保持基板を60℃ のエチレンジアミンに浸漬して、超音波処理を行う以外は実施例1と同様の処理を行った。超音波処理を50分間行うと、外から力を加えなくても電子回路保持基板/ポリイミドフィルム間で剥離した。

【0038】 実施例6

シリコンウェハーを貼り付けた電子回路保持基板を40℃ のエチレンジアミン(無水)に浸漬して、超音波処理を 行う以外は実施例1と同様の処理を行った。超音波処理 を 3.5時間行うと、外から力を加えなくても電子回路保 持基板/ポリイミドフィルム間で剥離した。

【0039】実施例7

シリコンウェハーを貼り付けた電子回路保持基板を60℃のテトラエチレンペンタミンに浸漬して、超音波処理を行う以外は実施例1と同様の処理を行った。超音波処理を1時間行うと、外から力を加えなくても電子回路保持基板/ポリイミドフィルム間で大部分が剥離したが完全には剥離しなかった。しかし、外から力を加えると簡単に剥離した。

【0040】実施例8

シリコンウェハーを貼り付けた電子回路保持基板を60℃のモルホリンに浸漬して、超音波処理を行う以外は実施例1と同様の処理を行った。超音波処理を4時間行うと、外から力を加えなくても電子回路保持基板/ポリイミドフィルム間で大部分が剥離したが完全には剥離しなかった。しかし、外から力を加えると簡単に剥離した。

【0041】実施例9

シリコンウェハーを貼り付けた電子回路保持基板を60℃のモノエタノールアミンに浸漬して、超音波処理を行う以外は実施例1と同様の処理を行った。超音波処理を2時間行うと、外から力を加えなくても電子回路保持基板/ポリイミドフィルム間で大部分が剥離したが完全には剥離しなかった。しかし、外から力を加えると簡単に剥離した。

【0042】参考例1

シリコンウェハーを貼り付けた電子回路保持基板を60℃ のヒドラジン・1水和物80%水溶液に浸漬して、超音波 処理を行う以外は実施例1と同様の処理を行った。超音 波処理を1時間行うと、外から力を加えなくても電子回路保持基板/ポリイミドフィルム間で剥離した。しかし、シリコンウェハーが腐蝕した。

【0043】参考例2

シリコンウェハーを貼り付けた電子回路保持基板を60℃のヒドラジン・1水和物80%の水溶液30部、エチレンジアミン(無水)70部の混合溶液に浸漬して、超音波処理を行う以外は実施例1と同様の処理を行った。超音波処理を1時間行うと、外から力を加えなくても電子回路保持基板/ポリイミドフィルム間で剥離した。しかし、シリコンウェハーが腐蝕した。

【0044】参考例3

シリコンウェハーを貼り付けた電子回路保持基板を60℃の水酸化カリウム40%水溶液に浸渍して、超音波処理を行う以外は実施例1と同様の処理を行った。超音波処理を30分間行うと、外から力を加えなくても電子回路保持基板/ポリイミドフィルム間およびシリコンウェハー/ポリイミドフィルム間の両方で剥離した。しかし、シリコンウェハーが腐蝕した。

【0045】参考例4

シリコンウェハーを貼り付けた電子回路保持基板を60℃のヒドラジン・1水和物80%の水溶液50部、水酸化カリウム10部、水40部の混合溶液に浸漬して、超音波処理を行う以外は実施例1と同様の処理を行った。超音波処理を1時間行うと、外から力を加えなくても電子回路保持基板/ポリイミドフィルム間で剥離した。しかし、シリコンウェハーが腐蝕した。

【0046】実施例10

実施例1において、AN1 にかえて、窒化アルミニウムー 炭化珪素-窒化硼素複合焼結体 (AlN 76%、SiC 10%、 h-BN 13 %、他 1%、嵩密度 2.37g/cm³、真気孔率 22. 2vol%、平均気孔径0.76μm) の円板 (厚さ 0.625mm、 直径 150.8mm、表面粗さRa 0.1 μ m、平行度 2μ m、平 坦度 2μ m、以下、ACNIと記す)をもちいること、シリコーンウェハーの保持基板からの剥離の前に、チップサイズへの切断を行うことの他は同様にした。

【0047】チップサイズへの切断は、保持基板をダイシングマシン(ディスコ社製、モデル DAD 360)にセットし、保持基板側のシリコーンウェハー面の外周部に設けたマークを赤外線顕微鏡で読み取り切断位置を設定する方法により、ダイヤモンドブレード(刃厚20μm、粒度#3000)を用い、3.0mm×4.0mmのサイズとし、切り込みはポリイミドフィルムの中間までとなるように設定した。切断した後、60℃の純水に1時間浸漬した後、真空

ピンセットでチップ毎にねじりの応力を加えるようにして剥離した。保持基板は、接着しているポリイミドフィルムを強制的に剥離し、水洗、研磨、乾燥して再使用できるものとした。

[0048]

【発明の効果】本発明の電子部品の製造法によれば、片面の電子回路が形成された後、形成面を保持基板に接着した後、研磨にて薄くする工程、酸性洗浄工程および350℃以上の高温を伴う工程に適用でき、保持基板からの分離も破損なく実施可能であり、さらに、該保持基板は繰り返し使用可能であることから、生産性の高い新規な製造法としてその意義は極めて高い。

フロントページの続き

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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] thickness One side of a semi-conductor substrate (SE) 0.2mm or more (Ath page) After forming a semiconductor circuit including impurity installation, this Ath page side is pasted up on a maintenance substrate (BP) (AS). Exposure (Bth page) It grinds in physical, chemical, or a composite algorithm, and is thickness. After being referred to as less than 0.2mm, A desired semiconductor circuit is formed in these B fields, and it is the semi-conductor circuit board (PSE). It carries out and is this semi-conductor circuit board (PSE). In the manufacturing method of the electronic parts which consist of carrying out exfoliation (PS) from this maintenance substrate (BP) To polish thru/or the circuit formation process of these B sides Manufacturing method of the electronic parts characterized by including a high-temperature-processing process 350 degrees C or more, and using heat-resistant thermoplastics (HR) for this adhesion maintenance (AS).

[Claim 2] The difference of the coefficient of thermal expansion of this semi-conductor substrate (SE) and this maintenance substrate (BP) Manufacturing method of the electronic parts according to claim 1 which are less than [2x10-6K-1].

[Claim 3] This maintenance substrate (BP) Alumimium nitride (AIN) and alumimium nitride—boron nitride (AIN-h-BN), Silicon carbide (SiC) and alumimium nitride—silicon carbide—boron nitride (AIN-SiC-h-BN), Alumina—boron nitride (aluminum2O3-h-BN), silicon nitride—boron nitride (Si3N4-h-BN), The manufacturing method of the electronic parts according to claim 1 which are the resin compound inorganic substrates which sink in and come to harden heat resistant resin at the inorganic substrate chosen from the group which consists of amorphous carbon and carbon fiber strengthening carbon.

[Claim 4] The manufacturing method of the electronic parts according to claim 1 chosen from the group which this heat-resistant thermoplastics (HR) becomes from polyimide, polyether imide, polyamidoimide, a polyether ketone, and a polyamide.
[Claim 5] About this adhesion (AS), it is temperature. 150-400 **, a pressure 0.05 - 5MPa, time amount Manufacturing method of the electronic parts according to claim 1 performed by thermocompression bonding on the conditions for 3 - 90 minutes.
[Claim 6] The manufacturing method of the electronic parts according to claim 1 which perform it after processing this exfoliation (PS) by temperature 25 - 140 ** using water or a steam.

[Translation done.]